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CONTENTS

MARKET REVIEW

Sugar deliveries for 1959, through July 25, continued at an all time high level and totaled 4,963,000 tons, raw value. Deliveries were still 150,000 tons above those of 1958 to the same date, even though during the eight weeks since May this year's deliveries were 41,000 less than during the same period last year. Reduced beet sugar deliveries during this eight weeks totaled 46,000 tons during this period. At the end of May beet sugar deliveries were 30,000 tons ahead of last year but as of July 25, were 16,000 tons behind.

A substantial though not necessarily major part of the 148,000 ton increase in 1959 deliveries over those of 1958 appears to represent an increase in "invisible" stocks over those of 1958 at this same time despite the indications that users have been reducing inventories in the last few weeks.

During the first half of 1959 refiners' receipts of quota sugar, including 1959 quota sugar held by refiners at year-end 1958, totaled approximately 3,300,000 tons. At the end of June refiners' stocks were approximately 150,000 tons above those at the same time last year and about 100,000 tons higher than the average for the five years 1954-58. Deliveries by refiners for U.S. consumption in 1959 through June were reported as 3,018,000 tons. Taking into consideration the refinery loss on sugar melted during this period, quota stocks of sugar held by refiners increased about 250,000 tons during the first half of the year. During the first half of 1958 comparable receipts by refiners were approximately 3,025,000 tons and quota stocks increased only about 100,000 tons over those held at the beginning of the year.

Spot raw sugar prices during the period July 1-17 averaged 6.27 cents per pound duty paid at New York. From July 9 through July 17 the spot price was at 6.25 cents, the lowest since the first few days in May when it was also quoted at 6.25 cents per pound. The calendar year average through mid-July 1959 was 6.09 cents or .10 cent less than for the same period last year. The wholesale price of refined sugar at New York has averaged 9.24 cents through July 15, 1959 or .03 cent above the 1958 average for that period.

Wholesale prices for refined sugar continue unchanged. The quoted price for refined cane sugar is 9.35 cents per pound in the Northeast, 9.20 cents in the Southeast, 9.30 cents in the Gulf and 9.10 in California, Arizona and part of Nevada but 8.85 cents in the balance of the Pacific Coast territory. However, sales are being made in the Pacific Northwest at 8.75 cents to meet the beet sugar quotations. Beet and

cane sugar selling prices are the same in the Pacific Coast territory. In the Chicago-West territory the overall quotations are 8.85 cents for cane sugar and 8.65 cents for beet sugar. Delivered prices to Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, southeastern Wisconsin, and part of Indiana are 9.40 cents per pound for cane sugar and 9.20 cents for beet sugar. The .10 cent increase in this area was effective July 20.

The price of raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuban port, destined to the world free market, continues to decline. Semi-monthly averages are as follows:

	Cents per pound
May, first half	2.95
May, second half	2.92
June, first half	2.85
June, second half	2.78
July, first half	2.71

Second half July prices averaged 2.60 cents - .05 cent below the final free market prices prior to wartime Commodity Credit Corporation purchase of the Cuban sugar crops. Since the world market exporters who receive the present low price for their sugar must pay much higher prices for the goods they buy than those prevailing during the War, the present "real" price is more in line with the 1939-1941 average of 1.33 cents.

The two decisive features of the world market are (1) the unequal degrees to which marketing quotas of the major suppliers have been filled (2) the very small requirements from countries which are occasional rather than regular importers. As of June 15, 1959, Cuba had exported 28 percent of her present International Sugar Agreement quota. By contrast, China, the Dominican Republic and Brazil, the three most important exporting countries after Cuba, had exported 65 percent of their present quotas as of the end of May or April - the most recent date for which this information is available. The following table shows the details:

Country	World free market exports, 1959 through date shown		Quotas in effect	Exports / Quota
	1,000 m.t.r.v.		1,000 m.t.r.v.	Percent
Cuba	588	6-15	2,073	28
China	461	5-31	625	74
Dominican Republic	332	4-30	549	61
Brazil	262	5-31	461	57

The appearance on the world free market of irregular buyers of sizable tonnages of sugar was a feature for many years. From 1955 to 1958 the Soviet Union imported so much sugar each year that its imports became a substantial market feature. Last year exports late in the year finally exceeded in quantity the earlier imports. So far in 1959, there have been no imports or purchases. To the contrary, the Soviet Union exported 61,000 metric tons, raw value, to the world free market during January-March 1959 and may export up to 203,000 tons during the year, if it imports 50,000 tons from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary; (18,000 tons were so imported during January to March 1959). Soviet net imports from the world free market in recent years were as follows:

	1,000 m.t.r.v.
1955	421
1956	65
1957	318
1958	(15) 1/

The 1959 Soviet export quota amounts to 152,882 tons after deduction of the 1958 net exports. In this connection an examination of the net trade position of the Communist Bloc as a whole may be of interest. In view of the exports of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Zone of Germany and Bulgaria the Bloc as a whole always imported less (or export more) than the Soviet Union alone. In addition to the Soviet Union and the countries mentioned the following figures also include the net imports of Red China, Hungary and Rumania from the free world.

	1,000 m.t.r.v.
1955	150
1956	37
1957	228
1958	(406) 1/

In 1959, the Bloc had net export entitlements of ISA member countries, estimated East German exports and reported exports or sales of Red China and Bulgaria totaling about 800,000 tons.

The only country which changed from a net exporter in 1958 (12,000 m.t.r.v.) to a substantial importer in 1959 is Venezuela. That country purchased 65,000 tons of sugar from Cuba in April and July. Cuba

1/ Net exports.

also exported 8,000 tons to Venezuela in December 1958. Venezuela production slumped from 204,000 m.t.r.v. during the calendar year 1957 to 165,000 tons in 1958. Production during the year ended April 30, 1959 was at about the same level (168,000 tons). By contrast, domestic sugar sales rose from 152,000 tons in 1957 to 190,000 tons in 1958 and to 200,000 tons during the year ended April 30, 1959. Indications are that this is not a temporary phenomenon but a permanent increase in consumption.

Last month, the Foreign Agricultural Service published its semi-annual world sugar production statistics. May 1958 to April 1959 crop year world sugar production was estimated at 55.2 million short tons, raw value, compared with 50.0 million tons in 1957-58. Six countries account for almost two thirds of the 5.2 million ton increase. These countries (with increases in thousand tons) are: U.S.S.R. (1.100), Brazil (654), U.S.A. (475), Argentina (418), West Germany (355) and Italy (319). Since then the Soviet Union published its beet sugar production during January-June 1959. The new figure raises sugar production from the 1958 beet crop to 7.0 million short tons, raw value, compared with the previously published 6.9 million tons.

The U.S. Senate by a vote of 85 to 2 on July 21, 1959 advised and consented to the accession of this country to the International Sugar Agreement of 1958.

RECENT SALES OF CORN SWEETENERS

The August 1958 issue of Sugar Reports carried an article on "Recent Trends in Corn Sweetener Sales" through the first six months of 1958. The reports of third and fourth quarter and calendar year 1958 dextrose sales in our regular statistical series appeared in Sugar Reports 80 and 83 and for the first quarter 1959 in this issue. Total U.S. sales of corn syrup in 1958 were 14,219,000 hundredweights, dry basis, as compared with 13,114,000 hundredweights in 1957. First quarter 1959 corn syrup sales totaled 3,257,000 hundredweights as compared with 3,180,000 hundredweights in the first quarter of 1958.

During calendar year 1958 dextrose and corn syrup sales (dry basis) were each about 1,100,000 hundredweights greater than those of 1957. This 2,200,000 hundredweights increase in corn sweetener sales was equivalent to an 11 percent increase over 1957 sales as compared to a 3.4 percent increase in sugar deliveries during 1958.

During the first quarter of 1959 dextrose sales were about 9 percent above those during the first quarter of 1958 and corn syrup sales were up 2.4 percent. While total corn sweeteners were up about 5 percent during this period sugar deliveries were off 3 percent from the first quarter of 1958. Second quarter 1959 deliveries of sugar were about 10 percent larger than during the same 1958 quarter. Second quarter data for corn sweeteners are not yet available.

Table 1.-Per capita deliveries of corn sweeteners and beet and cane sugar for U.S. consumption, calendar years 1955-58, and first quarter 1958 and 1959

Calendar year	Dextrose	Corn syrup: dry basis	Total corn sweeteners	Beet and cane sugar (refined)	Total	Corn sweetener % of total
	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(percent)
1955	4.0	7.7	11.7	95.0	106.7	11.0
1956	4.1	7.7	11.8	99.0	110.8	10.6
1957	3.9	7.7	11.6	95.4	107.0	10.8
Av. 1955-57	4.0	7.7	11.7	96.5	108.2	10.8
1958	4.5	8.2	12.7	97.0	109.7	11.6
First quarter						
1958	1.0	1.9	2.9	20.3	23.2	12.5
1959	1.1	1.9	3.0	19.3	22.3	13.5

Table 1 per capita deliveries of corn sweeteners and sugar during recent years, shows the sharp rise in corn sweetener sales during 1958 as compared with a very stable rate of deliveries during the preceding three years. Comparing 1958 with 1955-57 averages increases in dextorse and corn syrup deliveries individually equaled the increase for sugar of about half pound per capita. However, the 1-pound increase for the two corn sweeteners was sufficient to raise these deliveries to 11.6 percent of total sweeteners during 1958 as compared to 10.8 percent for the preceding three year period.

During the first quarter of 1959 per capita deliveries of dextrose were up 0.1 pound from a year earlier with no change in per capita corn

syrup deliveries. With sugar deliveries down 1 pound for the same period, corn sweeteners accounted for 13.5 percent of total sweetener deliveries during the first quarter of 1959 as compared to 12.5 percent during the same period of 1958.

THE EFFECT OF PRICE RELATIONSHIPS ON SUGAR BEET PLANTINGS

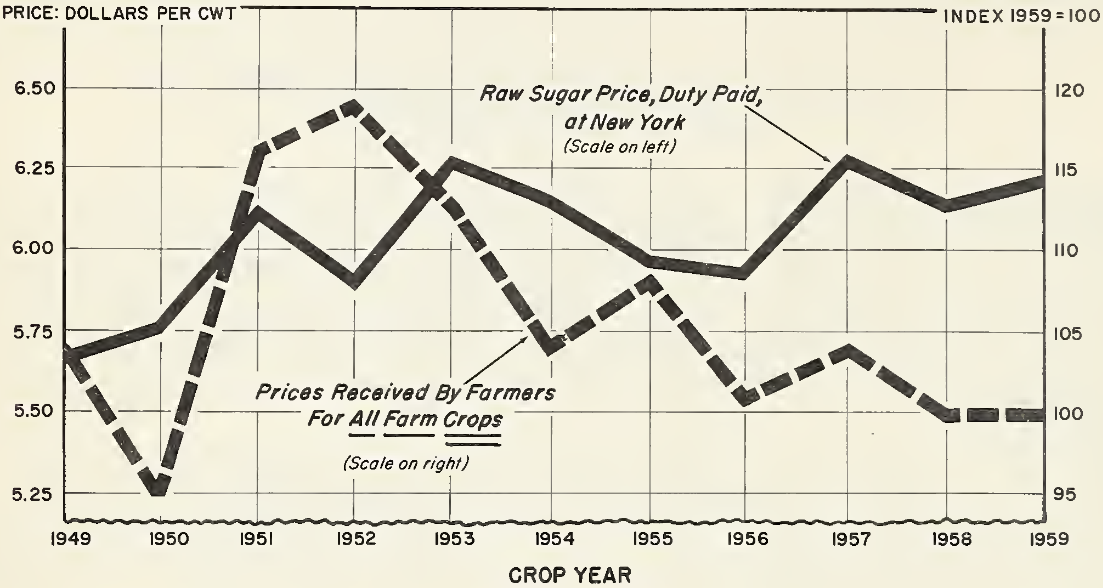
At the time that the first sugar beet acreage limitations of the post-war period were impending an article appeared in Sugar Reports (No. 33, January 1955) which demonstrated that the acreage which farmers plant to sugar beets tends to expand or to contract from year to year depending upon whether raw sugar prices during the period immediately preceding planting are more or less favorable than farm product prices generally.

In the same issue a second article depicted the very close association which exists between the volume of beet sugar marketed in any year and the amount by which beet sugar prices fall below eastern sea-board sugar prices for that year.

Since that time, sugar beet crops have been controlled through acreage restrictions and thus have not been as large as the price relationship would imply. Recently we have had occasion to restudy these matters and to examine the extent to which the relationships indicated in the earlier study have been confirmed in more recent years. In the course of this study it became apparent that an even closer correlation between relative sugar prices and sugar beet plantings was disclosed when sugar prices were related to the prices for crops only rather than to the price of all farm products as had been done in the earlier study. In 1954 when the previous study was made a period was just ending when high livestock prices appeared to have made irrigated pasturage competitive to a substantial degree with intensively cultivated crops such as sugar beets. In recent years the use of irrigated pasturage has declined. Reexamination of the data leads to the conclusion that while livestock is complementary to the production of sugar beets, it has been competitive with sugar beets only to a limited degree.

Relevant data for the acreage analysis are shown in Table 2. The raw sugar price at New York is used because this is the most widely publicized sugar price series. Refined sugar is not traded on an exchange and prices vary from place to place and according to grade and package. The farmer is actually paid for his sugar beets on the basis of

FIGURE I. PRICE OF RAW SUGAR AT NEW YORK[1] AND INDEX OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR ALL FARM CROPS[1]



1/ Average October through March prior to planting

Table 2.-Sugar beet acreage, New York raw sugar prices and related data

Crop year	Planted acreage (1)	New York raw sugar price 1/ (2)	Price index 1/ 2/ (3)	Price index as a percent of 1959 1/ 2/ (4)	Relative raw sugar price 1/ (5)
	(1,000)	Dollars per cwt.	1910-14 = 100	1959 = 100	Dollars per cwt.
1949	785	5.67	234	104	5.45
1950	1,012	5.76	214	95	6.06
1951	763	6.11	263	116	5.27
1952	716	5.90	268	119	4.96
1953	815	6.27	256	113	5.55
1954	943	6.15	235	104	5.91
1955	802	5.97	243	108	5.53
1956	836	5.93	229	101	5.87
1957	921	6.27	236	104	6.03
1958	937	6.14	227	100	6.14
1959	920	6.21	226	100	6.21

1/ 6 months, October to March, average prior to plantings.
2/ Index of prices received by farmers for All Farm Crops.

FIGURE 2. RELATIVE PRICE[1] OF SUGAR AND PLANTED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

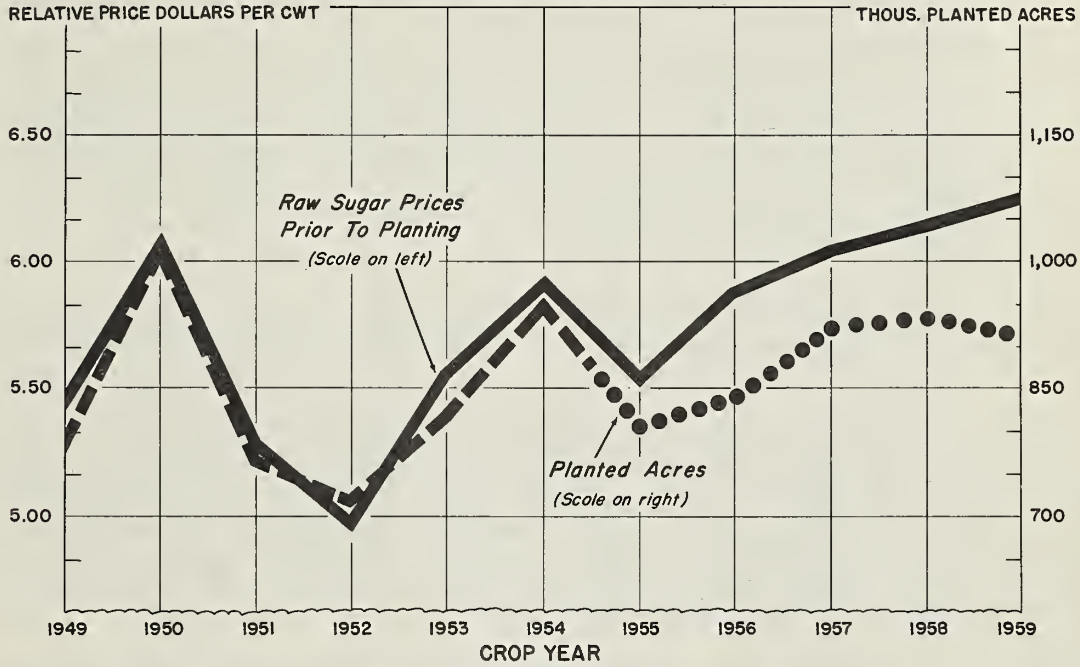
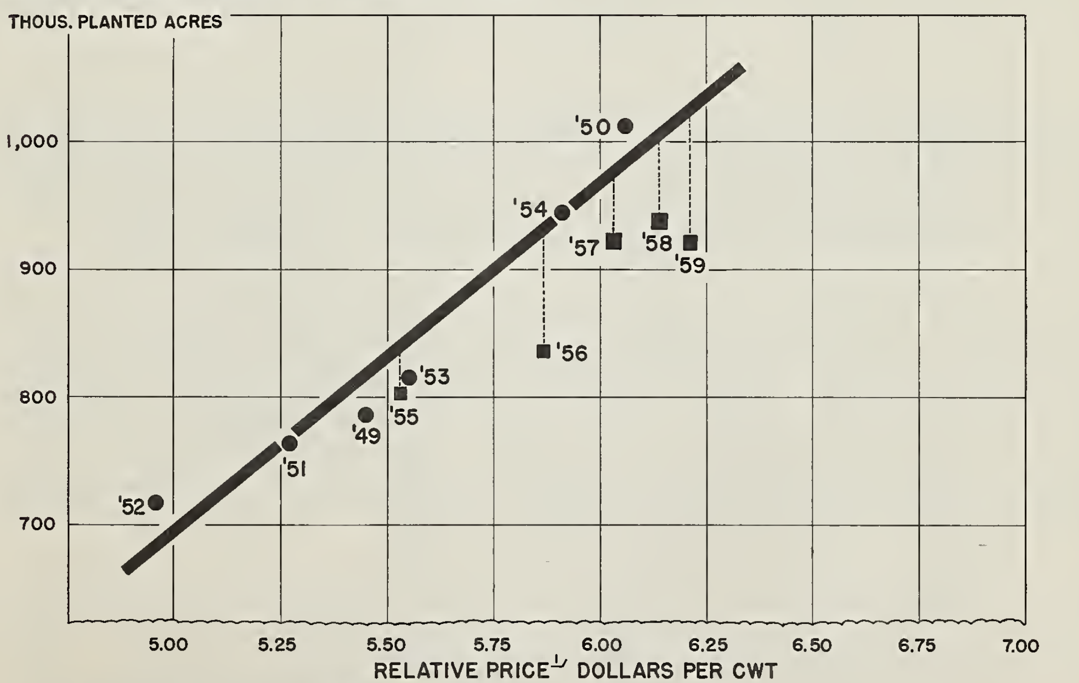


FIGURE 3. IMPACT OF RELATIVE SUGAR PRICES[1] ON SUGAR BEET PLANTING



[1] Price of raw sugar divided by price index of ALL FARM CROPS for months of October through March prior to planting.

the net returns obtained from the sale of beet sugar. Such information is obtained only once a year, ordinarily not near the planting season, and it applies to a crop planted a year and a half to two years earlier. As a matter of fact the trend of October-March adjusted raw price averages provides, to a fair degree, a preview of the trend of net returns for beet sugar during the October-September pricing periods that begin concurrently but show a closer correlation with acreage than the net returns data. The traditional manner of expressing the price of farm crops on the basis of the 1910-14 average is converted to a 1959 base in order that the discussion of relative sugar prices may be in terms of current values.

Figure 1 shows the trend in the price of all farm crops and in the price of raw sugar during the six months immediately preceding planting for each of the years from 1949 through 1959. During the first part of that period the two prices at times moved in opposite directions but tended to return to a balanced relationship although sugar prices had a noticeable tendency to neither rise so high nor fall so low as general crop prices. Since 1955 there has been a strong divergence between the two prices. Sugar prices have risen slightly in contrast to the markedly declining trend for farm crops generally.

Figure 2 shows the remarkably close relationship between relative sugar prices and the acreage planted to sugar beets during the first six years of the period and the divergence which has occurred since that time when sugar beet production has been curtailed by acreage restrictions.

The effect prior to restrictions that relative sugar prices had on the acreage planted to sugar beets is shown in Figure 3 by the sloping line. Each one cent increase in the relative price per pound of sugar seems to have encouraged the planting of an additional 275,000 acres.

In Figure 3 the dotted line between the actual acreage for each of the crops 1955 through 1959 and the related point on the regression line indicates the extent of the demand for sugar beet acreage -- resulting from price incentive alone -- which has not been satisfied. It will be noted that curtailment was most severe in 1956 and 1959 when the price incentive alone would have resulted in acreages more than 10 percent higher than actually permitted under controls.

Similar relationships were found when beet acreages were related to net beet sugar returns and to prices received per ton of beets. However, those relationships appeared not to be so close as the one presented in Figures 2 and 3 and involved uncertainties as to the availability of the price information. Of more importance, however, they

suggested that given percentage changes in beet prices and in beet sugar net returns were associated with greater percentage changes in acreage than was the same percentage change in the New York price of raw cane sugar. This could reflect the correlation between the volume of marketings of beet sugar and the discount in beet sugar prices.

Of course price incentive is only one of the factors which promote the production of sugar beets. Diversion of acreage from other crops is an important factor in localities where the alternative crops are subject to restriction, such as in the cotton producing sections of California. The desire of farmers to build up a history of sugar beet production is a third important consideration now that the sugar beet crop has been restricted for five consecutive years but is one which was of little consequence until a year or so prior to the institution of restrictions in 1955.

The fact that the unsatisfied demand for sugar beet acreage may be larger than that resulting from price incentive alone is indicated by the number and size of requests for sugar beet allotments by growers who have not previously grown the crop. In 1958, for instance, requests from new growers exceeded 140,000 acres, and in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota alone they amounted to 40,000 acres. Nationally only 9 percent of such acreage requested could be granted and in the Red River Valley only about 2 percent. In addition established growers were not able to cultivate as much acreage as they desired.

It should be noted that during the 1955-59 acreage control period a part of the demand for increased acreage was met as witnessed by increased planted acreages. An average of 880,000 acres were planted to sugar beets for the five years of control. This is about 5 percent more than the average of the six earlier years included in this study. This relatively high acreage for the period in the presence of increasing yields per acre was made possible by the increases in basic quotas and in the participation in deficits of other areas provided for by the 1956 amendments to the Sugar Act along with the occurrence of large deficits for Puerto Rico and Hawaii in 1957 and 1958. For the three years 1956-58 these factors added to final adjusted quotas a total of about 918,000 tons in excess of the basic 1,800,000 tons annual quotas, or about 306,000 tons per year. On the other hand, the relationship between the trend line and the actual planted acreages shown in Figure 3, indicates that controls may have reduced acreage by a total of about 360,000 acres, more than 100,000 of which occurred in 1959 and almost as much in 1956. For four of these crops which have been processed, perhaps 600,000 short tons, raw value, less sugar was produced

by virtue of acreage control. With average yields, the effect of control in 1959 may be as great as 250,000 tons of sugar.

DISTRIBUTION AND NET RETURNS FROM SALES OF BEET SUGAR

From increased acreage comes a larger volume of sugar to be sold. Inasmuch as price relationships have provided a strong incentive for production increases, part of which have been fulfilled, our attention turns to the relationship between volume of marketings and net returns to growers from beet sugar. The "net return" is the delivered price for beet sugar less selling and delivery expenses and the manufacturing tax of 53 cents per hundredweight of sugar produced. Contracts with beet processors provide that payments to growers for sugar beets shall be based on the net returns from sugar sold.

Table 3.-Beet sugar distribution, net returns from sales of beet sugar and related data

Year ending September 30 1/	Wholesale refined sugar price N.Y. net (1)	Net returns from sales of beet sugar U.S. average (2)	Difference (Col. 1- Col. 2) (3)	Beet sugar distribution (4)
	Dollars per cwt.			1,000 tons 2/
1949	7.74	6.61	1.13	1,493
1950	7.79	6.69	1.10	1,699
1951	8.21	6.96	1.25	1,761
1952	8.32	7.27	1.05	1,593
1953	8.56	7.46	1.10	1,553
1954	8.57	7.14	1.43	1,840
1955	8.42	6.99	1.43	1,980
1956	8.52	7.24	1.28	1,778
1957	8.92	7.32	1.60	2,015
1958	9.04	7.32	1.72	2,179
1959				

1/ The year October to September is the typical marketing period for the beet sugar crop.
2/ 1,000 short tons, raw value.

FIGURE 4. MARKETINGS OF BEET SUGAR AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NEW YORK NET WHOLESALE PRICE OF REFINED CANE SUGAR AND NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR

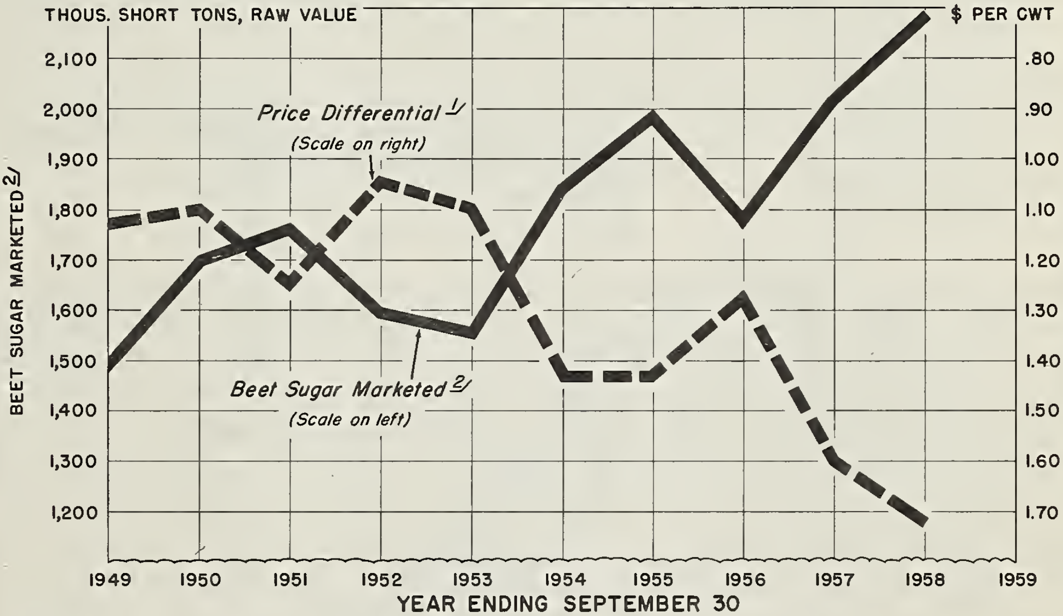
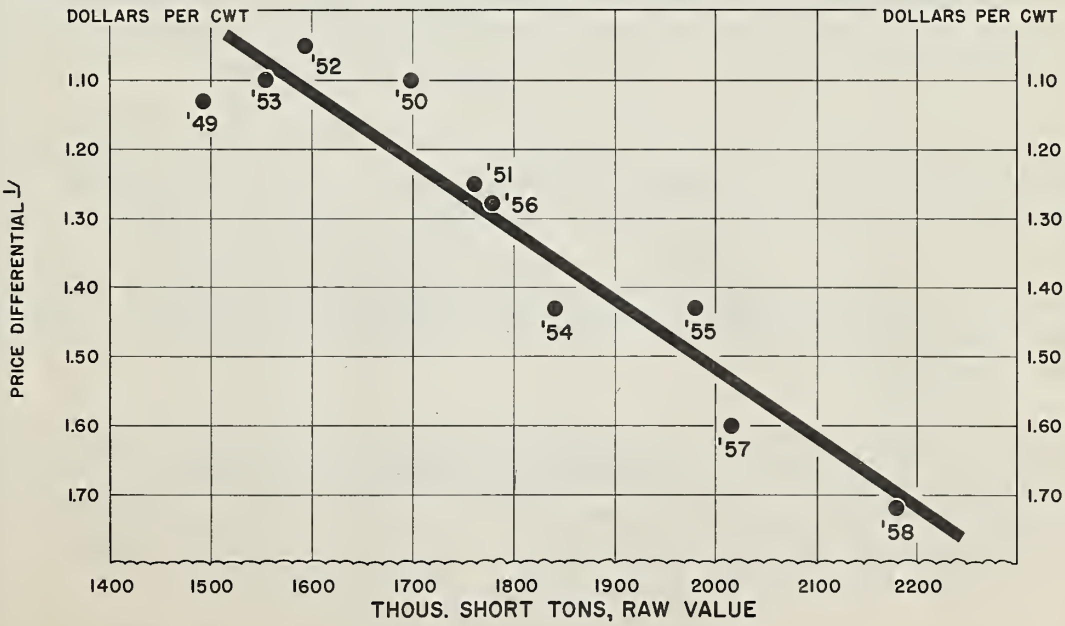


FIGURE 5. EFFECT OF VOLUME ON NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR



1/ Figures 4 and 5: Net return from beet sugar below New York Net Wholesale price of refined cane sugar.
2/ Beet sugar marketed during marketing periods indicated.

Generally the net returns realized from the sale of beet sugar tend to follow the pattern for refined sugar prices nationally. However, it has long been noted as developed in Sugar Reports 33 that when the volume of beet sugar marketings increase, the net returns from such sugar tend to decline in relation to refined sugar prices in the East. This occurs for two reasons: (1) sharper competition for business in localities of beet sugar production and (2) a larger proportion of beet sugar must seek distant markets with increasing freight costs. The close relationship between the volume of beet sugar marketings and the differential between net returns from beet sugar and eastern seaboard refined sugar prices as developed in the earlier study has been confirmed by the experience of recent years, as shown in the Table 3 and in Figures 4 and 5.

The relationships shown in Figures 4 and 5 are open to some theoretical error. They make no allowances for any upward trend in the demand for sugar in the beet marketing area as a result of population growth. The total population of the principal beet marketing states increased 20.8 percent from 1949 to 1958 compared with an increase of 16.5 percent for the country as a whole. The price and distribution data utilized in this analysis fail to reflect the anticipated upward trend in the demand for beet sugar. This might result from the offsetting effects of other conditions or be a temporary situation, while distribution of beet sugar is increasing sharply. It could also reflect a failure of sugar-using industries to move west in line with population growth. However, the major purpose of the analysis is to show the nature of the relationship between the discount in net returns for beet sugar and the volume of beet sugar marketings. As a measure of this relationship the analysis is suggestive and not definitive.

The 10 cent increase in the differential per hundredweight for each 100,000 ton increase in marketings provides a simple basis for appraising the effects of increases in production and marketings.

Expressed in convenient 100,000 ton intervals, the declining returns for each total and the additional increments included are shown in Table 4 and Figure 6.

In Figure 6 the returns from marketings of 1,600,000 tons, approximately the average for the pre-control period, are taken as 100 percent. The chart shows the increases in the total value of marketings and the decreases in additional returns, as marketings increase.

FIGURE 6: NET RETURNS FROM SALES OF BEET SUGAR, U.S. AVERAGE, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, ASSUMING REFINED CANE SUGAR AT N.Y. AT $9.00 PER CWT NET.

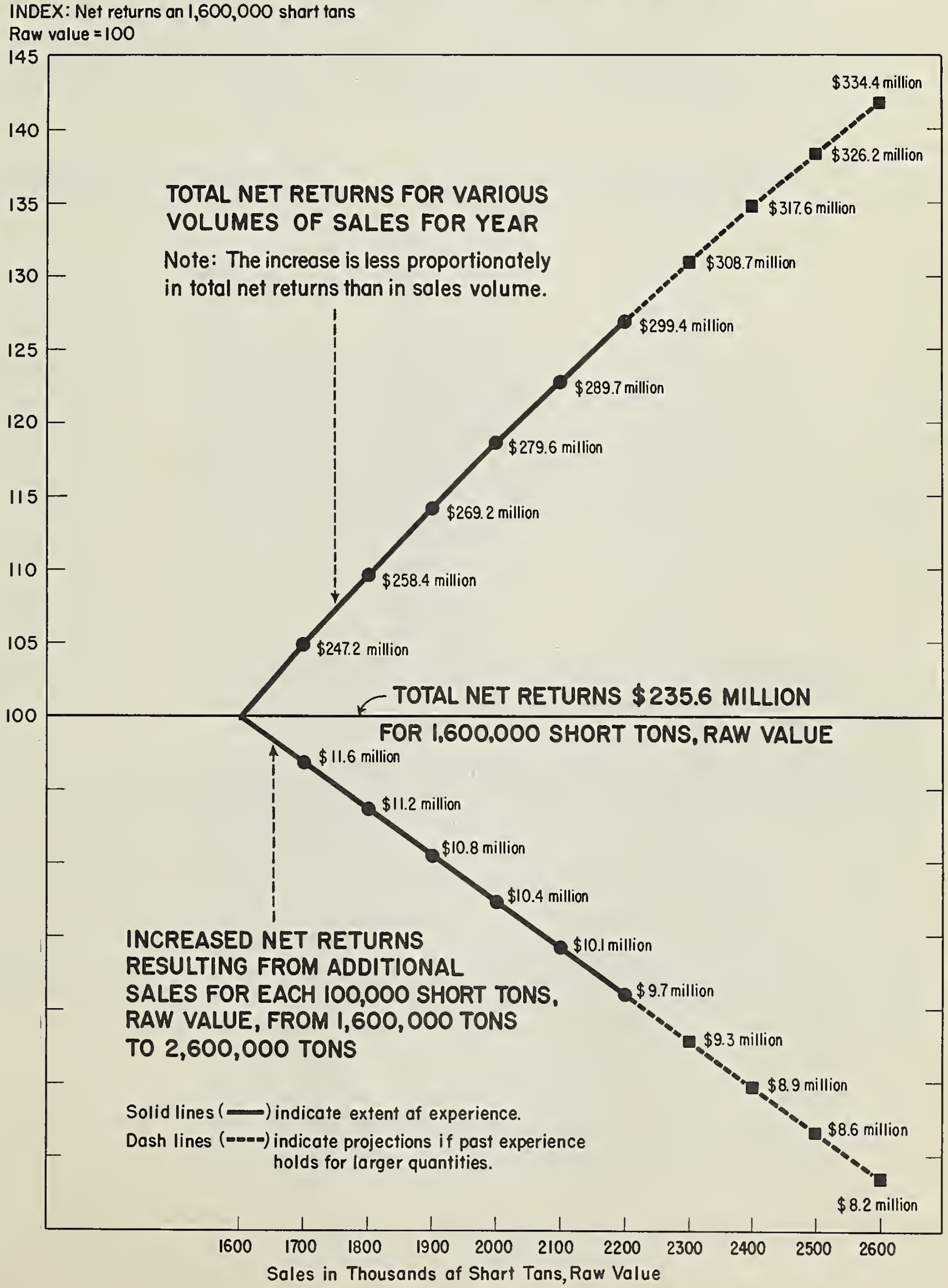


Table 4.-Beet sugar marketings and net returns for beet sugar

Beet sugar marketings	Net returns for beet sugar with New York refined cane sugar price at $9 per cwt., net cash 1/			
	Entire quantity		Additional returns for each added increment of 100,000 tons	
	Per cwt.	Total	Total	Per cwt.
Thous. s.t.r.v.	Dollars	Thous. of Dollars	Thous. of Dollars	Dollars 1/
1,400	8.08	211,437		
1,500	7.98	223,735	12,298	6.58
1,600	7.88	235,667	11,932	6.38
1,700	7.78	247,217	11,550	6.18
1,800	7.68	258,394	11,177	5.98
1,900	7.58	269,196	10,802	5.78
2,000	7.48	279,625	10,429	5.58
2,100	7.38	289,680	10,055	5.38
2,200	7.28	299,361	9,681	5.18
2,300	7.18	308,675	9,314	4.98
2,400	7.08	317,609	8,934	4.78
2,500	6.98	326,168	8,559	4.58
2,600	6.88	334,354	8,186	4.38

1/ Approximately the 1957-58 average.

The comparisons between additions in net returns and additions in the quantities marketed are useful for abstract analytical purposes and for understanding the problems involved in marketing larger quantities of beet sugar. Obviously, however, they have no relation to actual marketing practices since sellers do not first market a given quantity, say 1,800,000 tons, then sell an additional 100,000 tons. On the contrary, all units of a given supply tend to be equal and to sell for the same average price.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
June 29, 1959	Determination of minimum wage rates for workers employed in production, cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane in Florida. The determination became effective upon publication in the Federal Register and will continue in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated. (See July 2, 1959 Federal Register).
July 2, 1959	Determination by the respective Argicultural Stabilization and Conservation Parish or County Committees of designated local producing areas for 1958-crop mainland sugarcane with respect to abondoment and deficiency payments. (See July 2, 1959 Federal Register).
July 14, 1959	Specific authorization required for entry of Cuban direct-consumption sugar after the close of business July 16, 1959. This requirement, effective until January 1, 1960, was established because more than 80 percent of the direct-consumption sugar which may be entered in 1959 from Cuba had already arrived. (See July 17, 1959 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. June 1959 sugar deliveries for U.S. consumption, 776,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 32,000 tons, or 4 percent from June 1958. Deliveries January-June 1959 were 4,289,000 tons, up 160,000 tons, or 3.9 percent from same 1958 period. Final data for May 1959 deliveries, 969,000 tons; previously published preliminary data were 979,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks June 27, 1959 were 1,462,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 136,000 from end June 1958, but down 17,000 tons from end May 1959. During June beet processors' and mainland sugarcane mills' stocks decreased by 103,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively, but refiners' stocks increased by 68,000 and importers of direct-consumption sugar stocks by 20,000 tons. Refiners' stocks on June 27, 1959 were 154,000 tons larger than on June 30, 1958, and importers' of direct-consumption sugar stocks were 10,000 tons larger; beet processors' stocks were 23,000 tons smaller, and mainland sugarcane mills' stocks were 4,000 tons smaller.

3. Quota charges January-June 1959 were 4,643,000 short tons, raw value, 6.8 percent larger than for the same 1958 period. Charges to quotas up: Hawaii 450,000 tons, "full duty" foreign countries 46,000 tons, and Puerto Rico 11,000 tons. Charges to quotas down: Mainland Cane Area 104,000 tons, Cuba 53,000 tons, and the Philippines 52,000 tons. Charges to quotas of the Domestic Beet Area January-June 1959 about unchanged from same 1958 period.

4. May 1959 sugar deliveries were larger to all regions than during May 1958, due partly to long time growth but primarly to a post-dated price increase for refined sugar. Deliveries were larger by 14 percent to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, by 23 percent to Southern and Western regions, and by 58 percent to the North Central region. As compared with the preceding month, May 1959 deliveries were 43 and 48 percent larger to the Western and North Central regions, respectively, 33 percent larger to the Southern region, and 19 and 11 percent larger to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, respectively. Deliveries during the January-May period, 1959 compared with 1958, were 11 and 7 percent larger to the North Central and Western regions, respectively, and 2 to 3 percent larger to the other three regions.

5. First quarter 1959 deliveries of sugar to industrial buyers were up 1.6 percent from the same 1958 period, but to non-industrial buyers deliveries were down 9.3 percent. In contrast, deliveries of dextrose to industrial buyers were up 9.0 percent and to non-industrial buyers they were up 6.8 percent.

Table 5.-Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-May 1959

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet processors 1/	Importers	Mainland cane processors 2/	Refiners: Raw	Refiners: Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1959	1,233,115	31,229	16,072	335,408	261,871	1,877,695
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	-	318,692	-	-	6,617	325,309
b. Produced from beets or cane	302,369	-	90,902	-	0)	
Less deliveries to refiners	-	-	88,774	-	)	304,497 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	-	-		2,546,117 4/		
Less raws melted	-	-		2,554,485		-8,368 5/
d. Refined from raws melted	-	-			2,527,424	2,527,424
e. Adjustments	-350	+86	-13	-324	+43	-558
f. Sub-total	302,019	318,778	2,115	-8,692	2,534,084	3,148,304
g. Net total supply	1,535,134	350,007	18,187	326,716	2,795,955	5,025,999
			DISPOSITION			
3. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	750,678	262,642	8,942	1,052	2,489,059	3,512,373
b. Export	587	3,850	0	0	10,491	14,928
c. Livestock feed and other quota exempt	425	18,139	0	0	806	19,370
d. Sub-total	751,690	284,631	8,942	1,052	2,500,356	3,546,671
4. Inventory May 31,1959	783,444	65,376	9,245	325,664 6/	295,599 6/	1,479,328
Total distribution and inventory	1,535,134	350,007	18,187	326,716	2,795,955	5,025,999

1/ Direct-consumption sugar only.

2/ Processor-refiners are included with refiners

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners

4/ Includes 88,774 tons delivered from mainland cane processors

5/ Receipts plus production of raw sugar by refiners less melt

6/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: Raws, 29,417; Refined, 10,309; Total, 39,726.

Table 6. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-May 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	1,052	692	+ 360
Refiners' refined	2,500,356	2,368,722	+131,634
Beet processors' refined	751,690	722,624	+ 29,066
Importers' direct consumption	284,631	252,571	+ 32,060
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	8,942	13,360	- 4,418
Total	3,546,671	3,357,969	+188,702
Deliveries for:			
Export	14,928	26,832	- 11,904
Livestock feed	19,370	10,794	+ 8,576
Continental consumption 1/	3,512,373	3,320,343	+192,030
Puerto Rico	48,327	44,861	+ 3,466
Hawaii	21,785	14,000	+ 7,785

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 7. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Refiners:			
Raw 1/	325,664	283,089	+ 42,575
Refined 1/	295,599	276,796	+ 18,803
Sub-total	621,263	559,885	+ 61,378
Beet processors, refined	783,444	856,567	- 73,123
Importers, direct-consumption	65,376	72,252	6,876
Mainland sugarcane processors 2/	9,245	14,765	5,520
Total	1,479,328	1,503,469	- 24,141

1/ Includes mainland cane sugar not yet charged to quota: 1959 - Raws, 29,417, Refined, 10,309, Total, 39,726; 1958 - raws, 38,400, refined, 3,157, total, 41,557.
2/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks

Table 8. -Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 1959 and 1958 and January-June, 1959 and 1958

Item	1959 1/ June	1959 1/ Jan.-June	1958 June	1958 Jan.-June
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	529,079	3,030,487	540,866	2,910,280
Beet processors	175,590	927,280	205,514	928,138
Importers	70,736	355,367	66,742	319,313
Mainland sugarcane processors direct-consumption	1,000 2/	9,942	1,572	14,932
Total	776,405	4,323,076	814,694	4,172,663
Deliveries for:				
Export	-	14,928	3,086	29,918
Livestock feed	-	19,370	2,911	13,705
For continental consumption 3/	776,405	4,288,778	808,697	4,129,040

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 9. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 27,1959 and June 30, 1958

Item	1959 1/	1958
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	344,695	264,798
Refiners' refined	344,108	270,381
Beet processors' refined	680,887	704,175
Importers' direct-consumption	85,764	75,998
Mainland sugarcane processors	7,000 2/	10,803
Total	1,462,454	1,326,155

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 10.-Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-May 1959 and 1958

Item	1959	1958	Change 1958 to 1959
	(Short tons, raw value)		
Production			
Mainland cane	90,515	84,036	+ 6,479
Domestic beet	302,019	344,864	- 42,845
Total	392,534	428,900	- 36,366
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	310	58,557	- 58,247
For direct-consumption	6,668	11,234	- 4,566
Louisiana processor-refiners	23,031	37,952	- 14,921
Florida sugarcane processors	61,124	78,355	- 17,231
Sub-total	91,133	186,098	- 94,965
Beet processors	750,678	720,886	+ 29,792
Total	841,811	906,984	- 65,173

Table 11.-Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-May 1959 and 1958

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1959	Raw sugar 1958	Direct-consumption sugar 1959	Direct-consumption sugar 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Offshore				
Foreign				
Cuba	1,286,057	1,443,353	210,564	217,760
Philippines	417,299	473,781	7,901	6,173
Other countries	130,250	68,376	42,662	30,049
Sub-total	1,833,606	1,985,510	261,127	253,982
Domestic				
Hawaii	333,728	26,515	6,617 2/	0
Puerto Rico	288,417	258,781	57,565	52,950
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	622,145	285,296	64,182	52,950
Total offshore	2,455,751	2,270,806		306,932
Mainland cane area	88,846	138,290	0	0
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,520	865	0	0
Grand total	2,546,117	2,409,961	325,309	306,932

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows:

Purpose	Importers 1959	Importers 1958	Refiners 1959	Refiners 1958	Total 1959	Total 1958
	(Short tons, raw value)					
Feed	15,663	13,096	800	1,167	16,463	14,263
Re-export	9,231	5,890	21,907	20,422	31,138	26,312
Total	24,894	18,986	22,707	21,589	47,601	40,575

2/ Refined sugar received by refiners

Table 12. -Status of 1959 Sugar quotas as of June 30, 1959 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,998,717		926,000		1,072,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		101,000		514,024	
Hawaii	1,115,479		491,510	12,160	623,969	19,243
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		427,932 4/	81,868	738,443	54,245
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	543,532	19,264	436,468	40,656
Cuba	3,060,475	2,083	1,992,559	272,916	1,069,999	102,524
Other foreign countries	248,025	1,106	160,390	43,612	88,751	23,476
Total	9,200,000	3,189	4,642,923	429,820	4,560,276	240,144
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	466	30,513	3,413	56,820	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	556	51,308	2,826	20,805	5,936
Mexico	54,609	83	49,843	11,065	4,849	4,849
Nicaragua	12,879	0	12,889	10,471	0	0
Haiti	6,597	1	3,799	3,799	2,799	2,799
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 5/
China	3,505	0	1,026	1,026	2,479	2,479
Panama	3,505	0	3,500	3,500	5	5
Costa Rica	3,498	0	2,514	2,514	984	984
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 5/
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 5/
Total	248,025	1,106	160,390 6/	43,612	88,751	23,476

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	7,450,627	519,931
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 212(4) and 211(a) as follows:

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	14,212	14,863	29,075
Dominican Republic	4,596	6,861	11,457
Mexico	2,420	2,757	5,177
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	3,535	3,535
Total	22,028	39,578	61,606

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through June 30, 1959, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through July 10, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries" and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of June 30, 1959. 3/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 10,693; Hawaii, 62; Republic of the Philippines, 122; and Puerto Rico, 16 tons; Total 10,893.
4/ In addition, 116 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico. 5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota: Hong Kong, 29; Netherlands, 3,601; Canada, 641 tons. 6/ Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and Guatamala and from each country having entries listed above.
7/ Under Section 212(3) 8,652 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 360 gallons from Australia.

Table 13.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty, January-June, 1959 and 1958

(Short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1959	1958	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Domestic beet	926,000 1/	926,333 2/			333	*
Mainland cane	101,000 1/	204,641 2/			103,641	50.6
Hawaii	491,510	41,972	449,538	1071.0		
Puerto Rico	427,932	417,218	10,714	2.6		
Virgin Islands	0	0				
Philippines	543,532	595,475			51,943	8.7
Cuba	1,992,559	2,046,104			53,545	2.6
Other foreign countries	160,390	114,283	46,107	40.3		
Total	4,642,923	4,346,026	296,897	6.8		
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	30,513	11,530	18,983	164.6		
Dominican Republic	51,308	43,483	7,825	18.0		
Mexico	49,843	34,431	15,412	44.8		
Nicaragua	12,889	7,986	4,903	61.4		
Haiti	3,799	5,153			1,354	26.3
Netherlands	3,584	4,086			502	12.3
China	1,026	2,785			1,759	63.2
Panama	3,500	3,266	234	7.2		
Costa Rica	2,514	0	2,514			
Canada	631	747			116	15.5
United Kingdom	516	513	3	0.6		
Belgium	180	215			35	16.3
British Guiana	84	84				
Hong Kong	3	4			1	25.0
Total	160,390	114,283	46,107	40.3		

LIQUID SUGAR

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Area	1959	1958	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Cuba	7,450,627	7,546,297			95,670	1.3
Dominican Republic	22,889	20,168	2,721	13.5		
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ Partly estimated

2/ Revised

* Less than 0.05 percent

Table 14.-Status of 1959 Sugar quotas as of July 10, 1959 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consump-tion 3/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consump-tion
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,998,717		980,000		1,018,717	
Mainland cane	615,024		105,000		510,024	
Hawaii	1,115,479		493,038	13,688	622,441	17,715
Puerto Rico	1,166,375		440,848 4/	83,310	725,527	52,803
Virgin Islands	15,905		0		15,905	
Republic of the Philippines	980,000	0	549,708	22,021	430,292	37,899
Cuba	3,060,475	2,083	2,017,952	287,638	1,044,606	87,802
Other foreign countries	248,025	1,106	162,118	45,340	87,023	21,748
Total	9,200,000	3,189	4,748,664	451,997	4,454,535	217,967
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	86,867	466	30,513	3,413	56,820	6,414
Dominican Republic	71,557	556	52,538	4,056	19,575	4,706
Mexico	54,609	83	50,341	11,563	4,351	4,351
Nicaragua	12,879	0	12,889	10,471	0	0
Haiti	6,597	1	3,799	3,799	2,799	2,799
Netherlands	3,592	0	3,584	3,584	8	8 5/
China	3,505	0	1,026	1,026	2,479	2,479
Panama	3,505	0	3,500	3,500	5	5
Costa Rica	3,498	0	2,514	2,514	984	984
Canada	631	0	631	631	0	0 5/
United Kingdom	516	0	516	516	0	0
Belgium	182	0	180	180	2	2
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	3	3	0	0 5/
Total	248,025	1,106	162,118 6/	45,340	87,023	21,748

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

	Quota	Charge to quota: Total	Unfilled balance: Total
	(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	7,450,627	519,931
Dominican Republic	830,894	22,889	808,005
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 212(4) and 211(a) as follows:

Source	For: Feed	For: Re-export	Total
Brazil	800	10,856	11,656
Cuba	14,405	15,040	29,445
Dominican Republic	4,596	6,861	11,457
Mexico	2,420	2,891	5,311
Panama	0	706	706
Peru	0	3,976	3,976
Total	22,221	40,330	62,551

2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar partly estimated; (b) raw sugar from all areas except "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from Cuba entered through July 10, 1959, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division through July 10, 1959; and (c) all sugar from "other foreign countries," and direct-consumption sugar from all areas except Cuba entered or certified for entry as of July 10, 1959.

3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 10,693; Hawaii, 62; Republic of the Philippines, 124; Puerto Rico, 16 tons. Total, 10,895.

4/ In addition, 116 tons of raw sugar were imported for processing and return to Puerto Rico.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota: Hong Kong, 29; Netherlands, 3,601; Canada, 641 tons.

6/ Under Section 212(1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered from West Germany and Guatamala and from each country having entries listed above.

7/ Under Section 212(3) 8,652 gallons were entered from the United Kingdom and 360 gallons from Australia.

Table 15.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors, by States, May 1959

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
			Hundredweight 1/		
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	126512		8455	300	135267
ME	63017		1315		64332
MASS	453304		13212	400	466916
N H	34447				34447
R I	44566		2700		47266
VT	18184		10000		28184
TOTAL	740030		35682	700	776412
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	664590		65978		730568
N Y	1358858	1000	133081		1492939
PENN	853288	6850	356246	3	1216387
TOTAL	2876736	7850	555305	3	3439894
N CENTRAL					
ILL	943629	889291		20655	1853575
IND	332822	75135	640	11	408608
IOWA	47690	196230			243920
KAN	84891	113572		3	198466
MICH	350630	332019	20760		703409
MINN	75081	360828			435909
MO	361901	141342		640	503883
NEBR	30045	188508			218553
N DAK	201	35078			35279
OHIO	783083	161680	19053		963816
S DAK	5954	63814			69768
WISC	173982	234942		4000	412924
TOTAL	3189909	2792439	40453	25309	6048110
SOUTHERN					
ALA	338129				338129
ARK	154993	8000			162993
DEL	16640		3720		20360
D C	46733		10273		57006
FLA	173836		216509	4576	394921
GA	526402		68596		594998
KY	277041			1330	278371
LA	358659			2245	360904
MD	318923		59770		378693
MISS	248509				248509
N C	356782		61332		418114
OKLA	145206	34110			179316
S C	242233		10465		252698
TENN	463990		5700		469690
TEXAS	659738	172518	4920		837176
VA	240608		71575		312183
W VA	90000		4777		94777
TOTAL	4658422	214628	517637	8151	5398838
WESTERN					
ALASKA	4261	2941			7202
ARIZ	44621	19689			64310
CALI	670204	903101	22000		1595305
COLO	11322	103079		3	114404
IDAHO	5216	25674			30890
MONT	2934	34848			37782
NEV	6020	3807			9827
N MEX	13519	19768			33287
ORE	86054	86761	28250		201065
UTAH	6715	60357			67072
WASH	76254	149876	13500		239630
WYO	1075	8154			9229
TOTAL	928195	1418055	63750	3	2410003
GRAND TOTAL	12393292	4432972	1212827	34166	18073257

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, by States, January-May 1959 and 1958

State and region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 2/	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
	Thousands of hundredweight 1/					
New England						
Connecticut	511	475			539	498
Maine	259	253			264	256
Massachusetts	2,061	1,995	*		2,114	2,051
New Hampshire	137	134			137	134
Rhode Island	203	202			214	217
Vermont	79	82			115	123
Total	3,250	3,141	*		3,383	3,279
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	2,976	2,785			3,272	3,072
New York	6,189	6,126	20	137	6,825	6,794
Pennsylvania	3,696	3,803	31	72	4,911	4,872
Total	12,861	12,714	51	209	15,008	14,738
North Central						
Illinois	3,053	2,602	3,112	2,983	6,217	5,694
Indiana	1,146	985	350	420	1,497	1,410
Iowa	209	253	566	495	783	772
Kansas	302	287	317	284	620	574
Michigan	1,230	1,052	1,153	788	2,465	1,944
Minnesota	218	215	817	639	1,034	863
Missouri	1,150	1,097	413	435	1,591	1,539
Nebraska	127	149	468	401	608	554
North Dakota	2	1	134	121	140	122
Ohio	2,925	2,571	487	424	3,458	3,055
South Dakota	12	11	149	139	161	151
Wisconsin	503	516	686	549	1,208	1,100
Total	10,877	9,739	8,652	7,678	19,782	17,778
Southern						
Alabama	1,161	1,122			1,168	1,131
Arkansas	424	433	29	21	453	454
Delaware	76	74			80	80
District of Columbia	199	196			231	220
Florida	641	556			1,576	1,560
Georgia	2,043	1,864			2,287	2,092
Kentucky	862	887	1	5	893	937
Louisiana	1,381	1,363			1,402	1,393
Maryland	1,300	1,306			1,485	1,490
Mississippi	829	881			833	882
North Carolina	1,261	1,220			1,561	1,540
Oklahoma	481	449	106	117	588	567
South Carolina	728	627			776	684
Tennessee	11,342	1,378			1,362	1,392
Texas	2,595	2,490	492	522	3,144	3,114
Virginia	809	752	8	1	1,150	1,055
West Virginia	342	327	1		361	356
Total	16,474	15,925	637	666	19,350	18,947
Western						
Alaska	16		11		27	
Arizona	152	127	92	85	244	212
California	2,556	1,903	2,876	3,147	5,493	5,083
Colorado	31	40	359	321	391	361
Idaho	17	17	95	94	112	111
Montana	8	7	121	117	129	124
Nevada	27	23	18	15	45	38
New Mexico	51	58	87	83	138	141
Oregon	246	202	280	292	562	516
Utah	25	29	221	199	246	228
Washington	240	263	521	496	797	807
Wyoming	3	3	39	42	42	45
Total	3,372	2,672	4,720	4,891	8,226	7,666
Grand total	46,834	44,191	14,060	13,444	65,749	62,408

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis. 2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
* Less than 500 cwts.

Table 17.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, first quarter 1959 1/

UNITED STATES

Product or business of buyer	Beet (Total)	Cane (Total)	Imported D.C. (Total)	Total All sugar 2/	Liquid sugar included in totals: Beet	Liquid sugar included in totals: Cane
	Hundredweight					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,253,312	2,788,021	108,083	4,149,416	39,292	348,929
Confectionery and related products	683,427	2,143,648	545,683	3,372,758	13,910	546,828
Ice cream and dairy products	436,687	877,384	52,927	1,366,998	150,927	568,822
Beverages	572,880	3,379,012	380,134	4,332,026	124,928	1,817,296
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	689,852	1,083,856	441,318	2,215,026	96,033	372,355
Multiple and all other food uses	297,816	1,319,390	12,018	1,629,224	13,382	438,956
Non-food products	10,928	154,234	37,222	202,384	0	29,166
Sub-total	3,944,902	11,745,545	1,577,385	17,267,832	438,472	4,122,352
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	13,149	239,643	6,006	258,798	204	9,757
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	1,936,195	7,667,936	604,454	10,208,585	43,565	22,040
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	776,809	3,947,562	123,935	4,848,306	3,394	18,550
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	95,719	306,312	864	402,895	260	13
Sub-total	2,821,872	12,161,453	735,259	15,718,584	47,423	50,360
TOTAL DELIVERIES	6,766,774	23,906,998	2,312,644	32,986,416	485,895	4,172,712
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	1,599,007	9,771,387	119,528	11,489,922		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	1,547,299	2,367,720		3,915,019		

1/ Represents approximately 97 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 18.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1959 and percentage change from first quarter 1958

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	Hundredweight 1/					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,149,416	177,620	1,079,112	1,540,330	772,735	579,619
Confectionery and related products	3,372,758	420,159	1,743,393	820,362	198,179	190,665
Ice cream and dairy products	1,366,998	65,521	309,863	485,163	303,209	203,242
Beverages	4,332,026	169,577	1,011,310	928,959	1,836,985	385,195
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	2,215,026	92,609	580,383	557,480	520,325	464,229
Multiple and all other food uses	1,629,224	21,421	745,396	567,405	82,664	212,338
Non-food products	202,384	4,351	67,723	38,493	91,082	735
Sub-total	17,267,832	951,258	5,537,180	4,938,192	3,805,179	2,036,023
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	258,798	24,262	61,401	42,141	36,467	94,527
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	10,208,585	601,936	1,591,555	2,985,694	3,635,070	1,394,330
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	4,848,306	369,875	1,175,567	1,210,208	1,572,033	520,623
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	402,895	7,870	109,251	75,083	130,317	80,374
Sub-total	15,718,584	1,003,943	2,937,774	4,313,126	5,373,887	2,089,854
TOTAL DELIVERIES	32,986,416	1,955,201	8,474,954	9,251,318	9,179,066	4,125,877
	Percentage change from first quarter 1958					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	- 5.6	- 5.2	-11.7	+ 0.6	-11.2	- 0.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+13.3	- 9.7	-29.5	+ 2.5
Ice cream and dairy products	+ 2.3	+ 7.4	+ 3.3	+ 1.3	- 1.4	+ 7.5
Beverages	+12.2	+21.3	+ 8.2	+ 0.3	+18.5	+24.6
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	- 2.0	- 7.0	- 7.0	+11.8	- 6.9	- 3.1
Multiple and all other food uses	+ 9.4	-39.8	+14.1	+21.4	-21.3	- 7.2
Non-food products	-37.5	- 8.0	-12.4	- 2.5	-54.4	-74.6
Sub-total	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.5	+ 1.8	- 1.7	+ 2.8
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+16.6	+ 1.3	+ 7.0	+77.2	+ 2.3	+16.3
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-13.3	+ 0.7	- 9.0	-23.3	-11.2	- 3.4
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	- 2.3	+ 0.8	- 3.9	-13.6	+ 5.7	+ 6.9
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 8.0	+10.3	+28.8	- 8.7	+22.1	-12.7
Sub-total	- 9.3	+ 0.8	- 5.7	-20.1	- 6.1	- 0.7
TOTAL	- 3.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	- 9.7	- 4.3	+ 1.0

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) first quarter

1959

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	Hundredweight 1/		
United States	9,890,915	1,599,007	11,489,922
New England	720,105	-	720,105
Middle Atlantic	2,148,908	-	2,148,908
North Central and West, combined 2/	2,970,597	1,556,570	4,527,167
South	4,051,305	42,437	4,093,742

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 2,913,229; West, 1,613,938

Table 20.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk, and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during first quarter 1959 and 1958

First quarter year	Region: New England	Region: Middle Atlantic	Region: South	Region: North Central	Region: West	U.S. total	Type of sugar: Beet	Type of sugar: Cane
	1,000 hundredweight 1/							
(1) Total direct deliveries								
1959	1,955	8,475	9,179	9,251	4,126	32,986	6,767	26,219
1958	1,934	8,464	9,596	10,248	4,084	34,326	7,605	26,721
Change	+ 21	+ 11	-417	-997	+ 42	-1,340	-838	-502
(2) Consumer size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)								
1959	720	2,149	4,094	2,913	1,614	11,490	1,599	9,891
1958	715	2,188	3,949	3,541	1,595	11,988	1,809	10,179
Change	+ 5	- 39	+145	-628	+ 19	-498	-210	-288
(3) Other deliveries industrial and institutional								
1959	1,235	6,326	5,085	6,338	2,512	21,496	5,168	16,328
1958	1,219	6,276	5,647	6,707	2,489	22,338	5,796	16,542
Change	+ 16	+ 50	-562	-369	+ 23	-842	-628	-214
(4) Bulk granulated								
1959	171	1,379	187	1,319	859	3,915	1,547	2,368
1958	157	1,135	203	968	672	3,135	1,345	1,790
Change	+ 14	+244	-16	+351	+187	+780	+202	+578
(5) Liquid sugar								
1959	377	1,907	733	968	674	4,659	486	4,173
1958	341	1,870	534	762	554	4,061	438	3,623
Change	+ 36	+ 37	+199	+206	+120	+598	+ 48	+550
(6) Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)								
1959	687	3,040	4,165	4,051	979	12,922	3,135	9,787
1958	721	3,271	4,910	4,977	1,263	15,142	4,013	11,129
Change	- 34	-231	-745	-926	-284	-2,220	-878	-1,342

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21. -Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1959 and percentage change from first quarter 1958

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	Hundredweight					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,103,567	47,148	189,820	477,251	243,050	146,298
Confectionery and related products	102,672	4,513	49,568	35,192	6,284	7,115
Ice cream and dairy products	32,934	1,496	4,966	14,392	7,633	4,247
Beverages	81,177	3,449	27,726	26,656	10,447	12,899
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	117,657	1,047	19,601	37,961	49,221	9,827
Multiple and all other food uses	158,737	7,507	70,347	45,291	23,769	11,823
Non-food products	250,738	34,055	82,959	68,516	62,931	2,277
Sub-total	1,847,282	99,215	444,987	705,259	403,335	194,486
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	27,956	720	1,652	13,001	4,456	8,127
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	67,115	2,004	13,489	37,258	5,455	8,909
Sub-total	95,071	2,724	15,141	50,259	9,911	17,036
TOTAL SALES	1,942,353	101,939	460,128	755,518	413,246	211,522
	Percentage change from first quarter 1958					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+12.9	+36.3	+15.6	+19.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
Confectionery and related products	+ 0.5	-18.7	- 3.0	+ 3.7	+16.7	+15.2
Ice cream and dairy products	-18.1	-12.3	-16.8	-18.4	-20.9	-15.6
Beverages	-19.1	-24.0	+ 3.4	-40.6	-10.3	+ 3.6
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 0.9	-17.1	-12.7	+19.1	- 6.3	+15.8
Multiple and all other food uses	+26.3	+15.3	+72.9	- 0.6	+11.6	+ 1.6
Non-food products	+ 7.4	+48.1	+12.4	+25.3	-21.2	+ 2.8
Sub-total	+ 9.0	+28.6	+15.6	+12.0	- 1.9	+ 0.9
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-26.9	-19.4	-26.6	-33.1	- 1.1	-27.3
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+32.1	+41.5	+56.4	+20.5	+14.0	+76.0
Sub-total	+ 6.8	+18.0	+39.2	- 0.2	+ 6.7	+ 4.9
Total	+ 8.9	+28.3	+16.2	+11.1	- 1.7	+ 1.3

Table 22. -Sugar prices

Year and month	Raw cane: N.Y. duty paid	Raw cane: World f.a.s. Cuba	Raw cane: Freight and insurance Cuba to New York	Refined beet, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: Eastern	Refined beet: Chicago-West	Refined beet: Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1954-58 monthly av.	6.13	3.73	0.42	8.53	8.46	8.73
1957 monthly av.	6.24	5.16	0.44	8.63	8.62	9.02
1958 monthly av.	6.27	3.50	0.36	8.61	8.68	9.13
1958						
July	6.28	3.50	0.35	8.65	8.85	9.20
August	6.28	3.46	0.36	8.65	8.85	9.20
September	6.37	3.48	0.35	8.65	8.65	9.20
October	6.47	3.41	0.38	8.65	8.65	9.20
November	6.35	3.42	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
December	6.44	3.64	0.39	8.65	8.65	9.20
1959						
January	6.15	3.27	0.38	8.79	8.79	9.20
February	5.99	3.11	0.36	8.65	8.65	9.20
March	5.84	3.05	0.37	8.58	8.57	9.14
April	5.92	2.88	0.41	8.45	8.40	9.00
May	6.30	2.94	0.43	8.58	8.46	9.05
June	6.31	2.81	0.40	8.80	8.65	9.10
Last 12-month av.	6.22	3.25	0.38	8.65	8.65	9.16

Year and month	Prices (continued): Refined cane, quoted wholesale (gross) 1/: New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Refined retail: U.S. average
	Cents per pound				
1954-58 monthly av.	8.90	8.73	8.67	8.82	10.76
1957 monthly av.	9.15	8.95	8.82	9.12	11.03
1958 monthly av.	9.27	9.08	8.89	9.21	11.26
1958					
July	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.34
August	9.35	9.15	9.05	9.30	11.38
September	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.30	11.38
October	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
November	9.35	9.15	8.85	9.20	11.38
December	9.35	9.15	8.91	9.20	11.38
1958					
January	9.35	9.25	9.05	9.20	11.38
February	9.28	9.20	8.85	9.20	11.34
March	9.16	9.12	8.77	9.14	11.38
April	9.05	9.05	8.60	9.00	11.34
May	9.19	9.17	8.70	9.05	11.32
June	9.35	9.30	8.90	9.10	
Last 12-month av.	9.29	9.17	8.87	9.18	11.36 2/

1/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "freight prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances, if any, (For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9). 2/ 11-month average.

Table -Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production: Cane sugar refiners	Production: Beet processors	Month-end stocks: Cane sugar refiners 1/	Month-end stocks: Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1954-58 monthly av.	507	168	269	824
1957 monthly av.	504	169	296	800
1958	517	187	267	835
1958				
July	597	31	278	508
August	587	16	272	282
September	567	104	245	174
October	556	601	247	583
November	467	630	273	1,066
December	505	460	262	1,233
1959				
January	464	156	295	1,283
February	429	49	320	1,232
March	513	22	340	1,098
April	536	31	365	977
May	585	44	296	783
June 2/	580	54	344	662
Last 12-month av.	532	183	295	823

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar. 2/ Preliminary.

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SUGAR REPORTS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO BINDER

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D.C.

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